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VOL. VII. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 19, 1870. NO. 262.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

THE WAR.

No Further Engagements Yet.

The Affair at Thionville a Skirmish.

Threatening Position of the Armies.

Bazaine and Canrobert at the Front.

Napoleon and the Prince Imperial to Take the Field.

Threatening Message Sent by France to the South German States.

Marked Change in Tone of English Journals.

Violation of Belgian Territory Ends England's Neutrality.

The Czar Pronounces in Favor of Prussia.

The Russian Army to be Mobilized.

French Iron-Clads Chasing the Prussian Fleet.

The Press Muzzled in France—A Remarkable Scene in the Corps Legislatif—Significant Speech of M. Thiers—The War Due to a Blunder—Suspension of Our Foreign Mail Service—A Younger and More Vigorous Prussian Minister Wanted in This Country—Our Bonds Greatly Depressed in Europe—Comments of Our Own Journals on the Situation—Effect on Breadstuffs and Gold, &c , &c.

Official Announcement of Swedish Neutrality.

COPENHAGEN, July 18.—The neutrality of Sweden has just been officially announced, the government having previously communicated with France.

France Demands a Decision from South Germany.

PARIS, July 18.—France demands a decision from the South German States by noon to-day.

Don Carlos Has been Expelled from France.

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Commanders of the French Army.

Marshal Canrobert commands the First Army Corps, the Duke of Malkan the Second, General Frossard the Third, Marshal McMahon the Fourth, and General Forey the Fifth. Marshal Bazaine will command the Imperial Guards and reserve.

Benedetti Counts Insult from Prussia.

BERLIN, July 18.—The official press asserts that Benedetti, the French Ambassador to this country, counted insult by repeatedly waylaying and addressing King William, after he had received Prussia's ultimate answer, and renewing his insolent demands. It is said that Benedetti was not recalled by the French Government, but had a leave of absence granted him on a matter altogether foreign to the question at issue.

Code and Cypher Telegrams Prohibited.

LONDON, July 18.—The French Government is now enforcing a prohibition against code and cypher words in telegrams.

The French Evacuation of Rome.

The French evacuation of Rome is again rumored.

Watching the Prussian Iron-Clads.

The French men-of-war are watching the departure of the Prussian iron-clads from England.

Stipulation of Holland's Neutrality.

The *Gaulois* says the English Government has instructed Lord Lyons to communicate with Grammont on the subject of the neutrality of Holland, which England wants stipulated.

Position of the Armies.

PARIS, July 18.—The Prussian guns at Kehl are leveled at the French batteries, while the French guns are seriously threatening the Prussian Customs. All the troops from the Chalons camp are between Metz and Thionville.

Left for the Front.

Marshals Bazaine and Canrobert have left Paris for the front.

The Action on the Rhine.

The French gunboats will co-operate with the French in the action on the Rhine.

Engenie Will Act as Regent.

PARIS, July 18, 2 P. M.—The Emperor and the Prince Imperial are expected to leave on Wednesday for the front. The Empress Eugenie will act as Regent during the absence of Napoleon.

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Suspension of Foreign Mail Service.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—All the North German steamship lines have ceased running. Our foreign mails are stopped in Baltimore and New York. Postmaster General Creswell is now engaged in effecting a temporary arrangement with the Cunard and Inman lines of steamers to carry our mail. Several American parties have put in propositions to carry mails in vessels under our flag. These will receive proper consideration at once. In the meanwhile it is thought certain that our mails will be carried by English lines.

Gustave Schwab, a member of the North German Lloyds steamship line, has arrived here to consult with the authorities as to whether some steps ought not be taken to prevent the interruption of commerce between this country and North German ports. Schwab had an interview with Secretary Boutwell, among others, and endeavored to impress the necessity of urging upon the President the propriety of calling an extra session of Congress, with a view to meeting the emergency by some appropriate legislation. Schwab also had an interview with Baron Gerolt, Prussian Minister, on what transpired between the two Governments before the declaration of war by telegraph. *There has been a systematic scheme afloat to deceive Europe about public opinion in France respecting the war, and deceive France about the opinions of Europe.* Telegrams to the English papers during the past week have misrepresented the tone of the French independent press, and suppressed all manifestations against the war. The press censorship was never more active and unscrupulous. In spite of its first wavering, the English press now, without exception, charges France with responsibility for the war. It appears that after Grammont's declaration a demand was made for the dispatches. Ollivier, after long hesitation, consented. We compelled to admit that France had finally declared war on account of the Prussian dispatch, communicating to the European courts the King's refusal to receive the French Ambassador, and that this dispatch, on the basis of a draft, had not been seen by any French Minister. The government had in fact declared war on what purported to be an abstract of the dispatch supplied by two French spies whose names were withheld. When war was announced the Left refused to join in the shouts of the majority. When the majority voted an extra war credit of 50,000,000 francs, the Left again sat silent.

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After the dispatch on which the declaration was made had been frequently demanded, and as often refused, M. Olivier said: "I will read two dispatches, but not the telegrams, for our agents would be sent away." He then read part of one dispatch confirming the request of King William to receive the French Ambassador, and two dispatches from French agents showing the substance of Bismarck's circular. The circular I have not. It was not in general circulation, and I do not think it will produce. He concluded by saying: "We go to war with a light heart and confident in our army. We will tell the whole truth. What we could not endure was the semi-official communication to tell Europe of the refusal of our Ambassador—all the more significant because done in the form of a courteous excuse."

Thiers Returns to the Charge.

M. Thiers replied to Ollivier: "It is a blunder that we owe the war. Prussia ought to have been satisfied when she desired to unite the German States; then war would have been legitimate and we should have been sustained. I blamed Sadowa at the time. To-day the world demands of us legitimate complaints. Prussia also has committed a great fault in regotiating with Spain. Yet Prussia wished for peace. I do not have war. I am loth even to require the renunciation of the Hohenzollern candidature, I should still be with you; but now that we have obtained all that we demand it something else. You have not only obtained your result in forgetting your grievance, but yet you say Prussia has not yielded in form, and we have been insulted. Such an opinion will turn against us—the journals of Europe will turn against us; Prussia never would have renounced the candidature. It would have been madness."

Suspension of Foreign Mail Service.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—All the North German steamship lines have ceased running. Our foreign mails are stopped in Baltimore and New York. Postmaster General Creswell is now engaged in effecting a temporary arrangement with the Cunard and Inman lines of steamers to carry our mail. Several American parties have put in propositions to carry mails in vessels under our flag. These will receive proper consideration at once. In the meanwhile it is thought certain that our mails will be carried by English lines.

Gustave Schwab, a member of the North German Lloyds steamship line, has arrived here to consult with the authorities as to whether some steps ought not be taken to prevent the interruption of commerce between this country and North German ports. Schwab had an interview with Secretary Boutwell, among others, and endeavored to impress the necessity of urging upon the President the propriety of calling an extra session of Congress, with a view to meeting the emergency by some appropriate legislation. Schwab also had an interview with Baron Gerolt, Prussian Minister, on what transpired before the declaration of war by telegraph. *There has been a systematic scheme afloat to deceive Europe about public opinion in France respecting the war, and decieve France about the opinions of Europe.* Telegrams to the English papers during the past week have misrepresented the tone of the French independent press, and suppressed all manifestations against the war. The press censorship was never more active and unscrupulous. In spite of its first wavering, the English press now, without exception, charges France with responsibility for the war. It appears that after Grammont's declaration a demand was made for the dispatches. Ollivier, after long hesitation, consented. We compelled to admit that France had finally declared war on account of the Prussian dispatch, communicating to the European courts the King's refusal to receive the French Ambassador, and that this dispatch, on the basis of a draft, had not been seen by any French Minister. The government had in fact declared war on what purported to be an abstract of the dispatch supplied by two French spies whose names were withheld. When war was announced the Left refused to join in the shouts of the majority. When the majority voted an extra war credit of 50,000,000 francs, the Left again sat silent.

A Remarkable Speech by M. Thiers.

Thiers, after declaring his love for his country and his patriotic determination when war should be declared to grant to the Government the means of conquering, said: "Our duty is to reflect; the resolution you have just adopted is the death of thousands of men in one instant. I beseech you for reflection. Bethink you of May, 1866. You refused them to hear me when I sought to show you what was about to happen. Let that recollection persuade you to listen. Now that the principal demand of the Government has been conceded, my conscience tells me I fulfill a duty in rendering imprudent passions, and representing soberly the country's interests. Is this a time for you to break upon each other on a mere question of susceptibility? You are shedding torrents of blood for a question of form. If I had the honor to govern my country, I should have wished to give it time for reflection. I regard this as an imprudence, and its occasion as ill chosen."

Threatening Message from France.

BERLIN, July 18, 2 P. M.—France has sent a threatening message to the governments of the South German Confederation, demanding of them, within twenty-four hours, a declaration whether or not they will remain neutral in the approaching struggle.

Norway and Sweden Neutral.

STOCKHOLM, July 18.—It is announced that Norway and Sweden will remain neutral.

Armed Neutrality.

ZURICH, July 18.—Switzerland will maintain an armed neutrality. The Chambers voted plenary powers to the State Councils to raise money and troops.

England's Neutrality.

LONDON, July 18.—The *Morning Post* has a double leaded article containing the following: "Any violation of Belgian territory ends England's neutrality."

Detained Until Further Orders.

The steamship Leipsic of North German Lloyd, will not sail for Baltimore as advertised. She is detained now at Southampton until further orders from Germany. All the Prussian merchant vessels now in British ports will remain. The crews have disbanded and are returning home. There are in our ports many German colliers. These too have been ordered to remain lest their cargoes fall into the hands of the French.

Expects to Chronicle Prussian Reverses

The *Times* expects to be obliged to chronicle Prussian reverses at first, owing to the superior preparations and efficiency of the French army. Prussia needs at least another fortnight to get altogether in readiness.

France Plunges Europe Into a War.

The *Times* also says that France, without a shadow of excuse or justification, plunges Europe into a war of which no person living may see the end.

A Panic.

A panic arises from the rumor that the Emperor of Russia pronounces in favor of Prussia, and mobilizes the Russian army.

Rumored Engagement at Thionville.

The French accounts report that an engagement occurred near Thionville, between the French and Prussians, in which the latter were repulsed. The affair is said to have been merely a skirmish.

Has Taken the Field.

The Crown Prince of Prussia has taken the field and is in command of the Prussian forces.

Chasing the Prussian Fleet.

The French ironclad fleet is chasing the Prussian squadron toward the Baltic.

Continue to Denounce Napoleon.

LONDON, July 18—2 P. M.—The *Times* and *News* continue to denounce Napoleon.

Occupied by the Prussian Forces.

PARIS, July 18, 3 P. M.—At noon the Prussian forces occupied the following points: Saarbruck, in Rhenish Prussia, and Neuberg, in Rhenish Bavaria. Both of these towns are directly on the frontier. They also had a force concentrated at Linden, in Hesse Darmstadt. It is now generally believed here that Russia sustains Prussia.

War Without a Pretext.

The *Gloche*, Red Republican organ, holds the empire answerable for war without a pretext.

Why France Distrusts Belgium.

PARIS, July 18.—The *Figaro*, in order to show why France distrusts Belgium, mentions the facts of Gen. Brialmont's appointment to the command of one corps, and of Chazel to another, and that the former served in the French army many years ago and held other offices of trust under the French Government, but resigned on account of difficulties with his superiors, and left the country. Gen. Chazel has recently been conspicuous in urging conformity of the calibre of Belgian cannon with that of Prussia. Both these Generals command on the French frontier.

Sweden Ready to Join France.

PARIS, July 18.—The *Gaulois* says that Sweden, according to dispatches received here yesterday, is ready to join Denmark and France, if a fleet operates in the North and Baltic Seas.

Strictly Neutral.

It is reasonably certain that Russia will be strictly neutral.

No Bloodshed.

PARIS, July 18, 4 P. M.—News received direct from the seat of war to one o'clock this afternoon, states that there has been no blood shed.

Proclamation from the Prefect of Police

The Prefect of Police has issued a proclamation requesting the citizens of Paris to make no more war demonstrations.

Rather Mixed.

PARIS, July 18.—According to a statement in *La Liberte*, this morning, neither France nor Prussia have yet issued a formal proclamation, or committed a technical act of war. Each power hesitates to appear the aggressor. *La Liberte* shows that both Benedetti and Von Werther withdrew from their respective posts of their own accord, and contradicts the report that passports had been sent to Count DeSalms, Charge d'Affaires of the Prussian legation, who up to last night remained at the Embassy in Paris. *La Liberte* looks on the fact as one of much significance, and explains it as follows: "The Count de Salms declares that his government does not desire to begin war; that it does not wish to assume the responsibility, and still relies on the wisdom and conciliatory spirit of the Emperor. In accordance with this Prussia admits that he has been instructed not to ask for his passports, but if the Court of the Tuileries goes on to take the initiatory and sends him the passports, he will consider it an act of expulsion, and will withdraw with the entire legation. This situation, however, cannot last long."

The Proclamation of War.

The Chambers expect to receive to-morrow the proclamation by the Emperor declaring war, which, of course, will put an end to all diplomatic delay.

Pobtention of Military Movements.

The Ministry have submitted to the Corps Legislatif the project of prohibiting the publication in the public Journals of information regarding the movements of troops and military operations. The violations of the law are to be punishable by fine of from 5,000 to 10,000 francs, and a second offense will render the journal liable to suspension.

The War Budget.

The Minister of Finance asked of the Corps a supplemental credit on the year 1870 of 440,000,000 francs for the War Budget; 60,000,000 francs for the navy; 5,000,000 francs for the Ministry of Finances, and 400,000 francs for the Ministry of the Interior. It is asserted that as soon as the Corps Legislatif has disposed of the above business, together with the Budget of Paris, it will adjourn for municipal elections, after which the session will be resumed, and any additional legislation necessary to sustain the Government in emergency will be attended to.

Patriotic Subscriptions.

The patriotic subscriptions for the army continue to be taken up throughout the country, and large sums of money have already been received. The Journalists of Paris and the provinces have appointed a committee to receive subscriptions, with Emile de Girardin as President. The Prefect of the Seine has placed an officer in the public buildings at the service of the committee for the collection of the subscriptions.

Council of War.

PARIS, July 18, *Evening.*—A committee of Ministers and council of war were held at the Tuileries to-day, at both of which the Emperor presided.

Prussian Army Prepared for the Conflict.

LONDON, July 18—A cable dispatch to the *Herald* says General Moltke stated, in a Prussian Cabinet council, that Prussia was never better prepared for war than at the present time.

The French Army.

According to private information received in this city the French army has a start of five days on that of Prussia.

Bombardment of Sanelouis.

There is a rumor in circulation that the French troops have commenced bombarding the town of Sanelouis.

Prince Frederick William.

Crown Prince Frederick William has departed from Munich. The chief command of the South German armies has been conferred on him. His cousin, Prince Frederick Charles, is to command the troops of the North.

Prussians Pressing Westward.

The Prussian

The Daily Commercial.

TUESDAY, JULY 19, 1870.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

CONGRESS, XXIII DISTRICT,
Major WM. FREW, Pittsburgh.
CONGRESS, XXIIITH DISTRICT,
FELIX R. BRUNOT, Allegheny.
STATE SENATOR,
ALEXANDER GORDON, Wilkins.
ASSEMBLY,
ALEXANDER NIMICK, Allegheny.
RICHARD C. GRAY, Allegheny.
JOSEPH WALTON, Allegheny.
F. A. HUTCHINSON, North Fayette.
THOMAS PENNEY, McKeesport.
DAVID N. WHITE, Sewickley.
COMMISSIONER,
WILLIAM A. SHAW, Wilkins.
PROTHONOTARY,
GEORGE NEELD, Lower St. Clair.
CORONER,
JAMES MILLER, Allegheny.
JURY COMMISSIONER,
AARON FLOYD, Pittsburgh.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
MINAS TINDLE, Kilbuck.

In the conflict between France and Germany now going on, early developments of an interesting character may be expected as the result of the indignation excited in Germany by the *Bismarckian* policy of annexation and spoliation. In Southern Germany there is outspoken sympathy for France, but the depth or shallowness of the feeling will be evinced by the answer presently to be given to the summons addressed by the Emperor to the confederation of the South.

Is it not a little curious that just at the moment the Rings were protesting their purity loudest and beseeching most piteously to be "tried again" under promises to do better in future, they should be exposed in two outrageous jobs? We refer now to the court house job, which has been exposed, and the city's "unexpended balance" job, which has been summarily stopped by the court. The chap who was accused of robbing a hen roost and who protested his innocence while he yet held a chicken under each arm, was nothing to our patriots of the Ring.

The Springfield *Republican* thinks it was a "blunder" in Gen. GRANT not to have appointed Mr. SUMNER Secretary of State, so that "he might have had the name as well as the power of managing the foreign department of the Administration." If for a moment Gen. GRANT entertained the purpose of appointing Mr. SUMNER Secretary of State, the country will thank him for not executing it. Of all men in the world, Mr. SUMNER is the very last that should be Secretary of State, more especially when delicate questions are pending. Mr. MORLEY'S removal is no doubt in some sort due to the fact that he regarded Mr. SUMNER more than Gen. GRANT or Mr. FISH, and was the representative of the Senator rather than the Government.

Everything sympathizes with the French-German war. Gold is moving up at a rate quite like the times when the Union arms were beaten and the rebels won victories. Prices of all imported articles will necessarily follow. A degree of sensitiveness is felt in financial circles, principally from the uncertainty as to how we are to be affected. Will United States securities share in the general break-down abroad, or become the favorites in which to invest? Will our bonds come rattling back on us, or will the unemployed capital of Europe be sent over in exchange for more? These and kindred questions nearly every one is asking, without receiving answers. Nor can there be answers given in advance of the fact; and it is for this reason the war, disconnected from the usual interest attending a foreign conflict, possesses a deep interest for our people.

And still the "organ" falls to give a reason why a second Republican ticket should be nominated and the party hopelessly divided. All it can say is that the ticket is not "regular"—in other words, it is not in the interest of the Rings of politicians who live on office and make a business of running conventions, so that they may be sure of the spoils. Last fall more than one candidate stood on the ticket who was never nominated, only "marked" in by these leaders. The moment honesty and reform progress so far as to break up this system their occupation will be gone. Look over the politics of Allegheny county and see how a few individuals have managed to hold and control the offices. Examine the records and find there how systematically the salaries have been confined to a few individuals—a ring of politicians who never had any other business, and some of whom would perhaps starve if they did not have an office. These are the patriots who are crying so loudly about "standing by the party," exhorting Republicans to be "regular," and branding all who venture to step out for reform as "bolters." They cannot do less. Having all their lives lived on the party, by trafficking in its principles, they necessarily are alarmed at the prospect of being dispossessed. Their profession of loyalty to Republican principles is but a ruse to blind the people to the extent of their treachery and corruption.

THE WAR AND OURSELVES.

Absolute neutrality will not be able to secure us against very important consequences from the conflict between France and Prussia. Connected as are all the nations of the civilized world with one another, whatever much affects one of them is felt by the others. If one member suffers all the members suffer with it. War being the greatest moral convulsion to which a people is subject, its effects extend with greater or less intensity to all the nations associated in the bonds of intercourse—and neither its educational nor its demoralizing influences are confined within the limits of the immediate parties to the conflict. Hence the mere sympathy enlisted and the discussion provoked in this country by a European war, are certain to make a deep impression upon the American people. Every one knows how powerfully the people of Europe were affected by watching the progress and discussing the events of our recent civil war. It was a vast practical school in which the principles of republicanism were taught and exemplified in a very amazing manner, and all foreigners became pupils who willingly or unwillingly were forced to learn important lessons. In turn, Europe has become the school now, and we have become the pupils. The people of the United States, under the tuition afforded, can hardly fail to make valuable progress in the knowledge required by their position. At any rate, the close of the war, we may be sure, will not leave us on the same moral and intellectual level on which its beginning has found us. But however important this aspect of the great war may be, it is not the relation in which many will consider it as most interesting to us. Probably few have yet begun to collect their thoughts and concentrate their attention upon the scene of combat with the purpose of moral or æsthetical improvement. Perhaps to most readers the very suggestion seems exceedingly prosy, if not ridiculous. Doubtless a more interesting question is the pecuniary or commercial side of the subject, as whether the war just inaugurated shall continue for a longer or a shorter period, it can hardly fail to affect our material interests. The subject is, however, somewhat complicated; and, though in accordance with well-established economical laws, we are able confidently to anticipate certain industrial and commercial disturbances, there is great room for conjecture and difference of opinion in regard to actual results.

War is wasteful; the nations engaged in it consume much more largely than in peace, and both directly and indirectly destroy the products of labor in the form of food and clothing. At the same time great multitudes who were engaged in the work of production, suspend their labor. The consequence is a sudden increase in the demand for articles of necessity, contemporaneously with the diminution in the number of producers. The deficiency must be supplied from without by the nations not involved in the war; a necessity which at present holds out to the traders of this country the prospect of a first-rate market in France and Germany for the articles needed or consumed by the belligerents. In fact, not only the countries immediately in conflict, but the neighboring countries in danger of becoming involved in convulsion, are likely to present a condition of things susceptible of being utilized by the merchants and speculators of a land so remote as the United States from the region disturbed. From this point of view, the European turmoil may seem a pecuniary blessing to us. But on the other hand, there may be great drawbacks. Both the nations at war and those who look forward to the possibility of complications with one or the other of them, are eagerly providing funds, upon which everything depends. Money must be secured at whatever sacrifice, and the consequence is the utmost zeal in procuring it. The markets are flooded, as the phrase is, with secret as well as open loans. Representatives of various governments pay diligent court to the capitalists, and make them the most tempting offers—while in many cases patriotism or partisanship hurries to the aid of the power in need, especially if its credit has never been tainted by repudiation or defalcation. Interest that was thought satisfactory in ordinary times seems paltry in the presence of the new terms, and capital is withdrawn for more profitable investment. Readers will remember how, during the short war of 1866, the United States bonds held in Europe were thrown upon the market and their value reduced, while the rate of gold went swiftly up as much as thirty per cent. At present, however, the amount of American paper held in Europe must be nearly or quite double what was held then, and consequently much greater financial disturbance may perhaps be expected as the result of the transfer. Fall in the value of our bonds, rise in the value of gold, and fluctuations in the value of greenbacks and National bank notes may perhaps be expected during the continuance of the war. But various compensations will doubtless be found to attend these evils.

The increase of trade already mentioned must count for much in the estimate of the situation. Then there are possibilities in the future which may put quite a new face on things. Even the permanent depreciation of United States bonds cannot be considered as a matter of certainty. Our credit is *better* and more to be trusted than it was in 1866, and most of the European holders of our securities by retaining them may choose to keep their money safe beyond the reach of the disturbances by which they are surrounded—and it is not impossible that much of the unemployed capital of Europe, may for the same reason seek the same investment.

HOPEFUL SIGNS.

We note with lively satisfaction a marked improvement in the tone of the "Organ," and record it as an encouraging indication of the progress of political reform. It required, indeed, a good deal of faith in the strength and renovating energy of the Reform Republican Movement to believe that the "Organ" could be drawn even into the rear ranks of the Reformers. Let us not underrate the power of the curative influences of public opinion. The most deep-seated and inveterate distempers yield to judicious medication under the favorable circumstances of wholesome air and good nursing. We have always been an advocate, too, of that philosophical and humanitarian theory of punishment, which proposes for its end and object the *reformation* of the offender.

It gives us pleasure to record that the the "Organ" is in a fair way to recovery. Rest, a generous diet, and the wholesome air which it now enjoys, will, we think, bring it through.

Last week the "Organ" declared for reform in the management of the City Treasury, and denounced in no uncertain tones the operations of the city "ring." Yesterday it declared against political mendicancy, and predicted "woe to the candidate that would canvass for votes," as we did long ago, and many times. But evidence of genuine reformation is to be found in the following sound sentiments, extracted from the "Organ" of yesterday:

"There is one thing both parties and all will have *to straight out, manly* vine voce for candidates in Convention, and do away with this trickery of "marching" in the name of the people, and awakening up. The Conventions of last year were a disgrace to any party, both for boisterous rowdyism, and manipulation of nominations, by packing up of candidates by the Secretaries, even if they had to adjourn to a private room to count up the votes." "And in the two months more of this, We are rather in favor of the Crawford county system, but let us this year try a manly vive voce vote, and that way remove all the evils we have taken heirato. No one but a hypocrite will be afraid to vote on square for his man, and if it takes two days let us all strive to nominate good men."

Excellent. Three cheers for the "organ." But, a little friendly advice in the strictest confidence—we must warn you that if you go on this way, you will soon cease to be the "organ." Even now the "Ring" curses and threatens, and talks about the necessity of another "organ." But be firm and of good cheer; honesty is the best policy. We excuse a little "bashfulness." We have heard of officers who were "bashful" on the field of battle, and this is a big battle. The pleasant talk about crops and agricultural prospects is very interesting, and "Upper St. Clair" is a good name and a pretty good mask, too. We excuse the use of it, but you had better throw it aside, and fly the ticket at the head of your columns. Come on; if you need a rope we will throw it to you and draw you in. Courage, brother! Another step or two forward, and you will be safe. You will be welcome, and feel better after it.

LOOK AT THE "BOLTERS."

The Pittsburgh *Gazette*, now the "organ," and which clamors so loudly against "bolting," has a record as a "party organ" which its present editors might review with profit. There have been times and occasions in its history when it deemed it proper and fitting to oppose the "regular" nominees, and set up other candidates. It opposed Thomas A. Rowley, the regular Whig nominee for County Auditor, and refused to put up his name as a part of the ticket. It refused to support Alexander Richardson, for Register, in 1853, although he had received the "regular" nomination. In the same year it refused to support Robert M. Riddle for Mayor, and abused him most shamefully throughout the canvass, although it failed to defeat his election by the people, and he was the first Whig Mayor which this city had elected for years. It refused to support Thomas Bowen for Sheriff, in 1855, and hoisted the name of George H. Riddle, an "irregular nominee," the result of the canvass being the defeat of the "regular" nominee and the election of Rody Patterson, a Democrat.

The *Gazette*, it is worthy of remark, was then under the editorial management of Mr. D. N. White, who, in his late card, pleads so earnestly for the correction of party abuses *within* the party, and deprecates all opposition to the "regular" organization. It is also worthy of note that the then writing editor of the *Gazette* (Major Ehrett), who used all his tact and ability to defeat these "regular" nominees, is now employing his best efforts in the columns of the same "organ" to prove to Republicans how wicked a thing it is to bolt the "regular" ticket.

The *Gazette* in 1858 refused to support General Moorhead, the Republican nominee for Congress, for some time after his nomination; and finally came into the traces only when it became apparent that the *Gazette* must support him or go down.

The *Gazette* in 1863 vilified Governor Curtin in the most shameless and outrageous manner, with a view to defeat his re-nomination for Governor. It furnished the Democracy all the weapons with which they fought that campaign, and set *its seal of authenticity* on the most atrocious libels which malignity could invent. Cameron inspired the business. In 1869 it conspired to defeat Governor Geary under the same inspiration. Verily the *Gazette* is the organ of bolting as well as corruption.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

FIRST AND LAST.

Just come from heaven, love, bright and fair
The soft locks of the baby's hair,
As if the unshut gates still shed
The shining haze round his head.

Just entering heaven, what sacred snows
Upon the old man's brow repose,
For there the specks fades have thrown
The glory from the great white throne.

These lines of an English humorist have been revived, *apropos* of the potato bug plague in the West. They should be sung to the air, "I had a flower within my garden growing:"

I saw a murphy in my yard-n growing;
I hardly prigred if—nobody was there
Both in all chances familiar to the knowing:
Of course my yard, and of kidney rare,
As—ving hour I put it in my cellar.
Where never murphy had been put before;
I thought myself a very downy fellar.
I landed upon it, and I shut the door.

Next day I took the murphy out to peel it,
Casting the peeling carelessly away—
When—horrid fact!—I found I'd come to reveal it—
I found it blighted—mastering tell-tale sign—
Vainly I strove the woe to ward off—to cherish:
But no sight remained of what is now so dear;
Only a little blank for reminiscence perish,
Since bad p-taloes have turned on this year.

Brigham Young has been compelled to disgorge $10,000, money held by him in trust for a certain Mormon church. Other suits of the same nature are pending, and he is likely to become as successful as a money disgorger as he has been otherwise.

Some nitro-glycerine torpedoes were found by a flock of hens on the Fourth of July in a Yankee town. The biddies began to peck at the greasy cartridges, and the parcels were blown off, which caused the survivors to desist from further festivities. There are suspicions of fowl play among the boys.

A reporter of the Memphis *Avalanche*, who was on the steamer during the recent race found that the coal on board was bituminous, and that it was all in nice lumps, not less than a pound each, with rosin scattered through it. Just as one would expect when brought cheap-ped feed. The hands informed the reporter that the pine knots were nearly all out, but it was prevalent to discover that there were at least twelve bushels of coal oil all unmixed. This oil was used with judicious calmness.

The editor of *The Southern Churchman* makes the following extraordinary threat to the Ritualists: "For it is the fixed intent of some of us are going to use copes, and others of us nothing but surplices, others of us will discard the use of all garments whatsoever!" It is difficult to see how opposition can be carried farther than this.

The ocean racers, Dauntless and Camilla, may be looked for after the 18th inst.

France will probably use Pertulsett's newly invented explosive bullet. Externally quite similar to the old Minie, a cylindrical-conical mass of lead, it is discovered by an unscrewing of its length about mid-way, to be internally a magazine of fulminate, with six times the explosive force of gunpowder.

The Papal Nuncio has just married a daughter of Mr Lorillard Spencer, of New York, to Virginio Cenci, Prince of Vicavara, a descendant of the old Roman Emperors of Cenci.

A child died at Bellevue Hospital Thursday last from the effects of the explosion of a "12-ton torpedo."

A paper called the *News of the World* has just commenced publication in San Francisco for circulation in the Sandwich, New Zealand, Australia, Honolulu, and the Polynesian Islands.

A noisy railroad meeting in Montreal, the other day, caused a regular stampede of the hundreds of men beneath the floor of the hall in which it was held.

The Chicago *Post*, defending the income tax, wonders: "Will it be a wonder, by and by, when it can safely do so in justice to existing interests that had law has built up, if the West demands as an act of justice an amendment of the Constitution and a direct tax?"

Mr. August Belmont had been negotiating for the purchase of Kingfisher, and when that horse won the Travers stakes at Saratoga Thursday, consented to give the $15,000 asked if his owner, Mr Swigert, would therewith dispose of the superior race horse Preakness belonging to the Travers stake. Mr. Swigert reluctantly consented, as his lady was desirous of keeping it as a memorial of Kingfisher's racing prowess. Mr. Belmont drew his check for the price of the horse and the extra $500, and then presented the cup to Mrs. Swigert as a personal gift. Kingfisher is by Lexington, out of the imported mare Maid of Kent, by Bay Middleton, and is undoubtedly one of Lexington's greatest and best sons. He has won both of his engagements, worth some $9,000 with perfect ease, and has in him very valuable engagements to fulfill this season.

The largest car building in America is soon to be put up in Albany, to contain ninety-six freight cars.

Mr. Tweed has promised to give members of the Workingmen's Union the preference in the New York City Public Works.

The House passed but four railroad grants, made its last obstructive effort, nearly checked a dozen attempts to get up such bills for passage, and then adjourned.

The Bishop of Manchester decided that in the English Church the black preaching gown is illegal, but that flowers on the altar are legal.

The latest style in gold bracelets is in the shape of a fluted muslin cuff, and is made of tri-colored gold, with a diamond button and ruby button-hole.

The Philadelphia *Day* says that four, each warranted to be the very last letter that Dickens ever wrote, have been published already.

A number of "fancy girls," including Sallie, upon answering the following advertisement, in a New York morning paper, found it but a "sell." "The Society for the Prevention of Infanticide, in the Nation, desires the kind services of a number of ladies of good address to act as detectives. Call or address Mrs. Frances Post, President."

The Women's Co-operative Association of San Francisco, established in 1868 has, during the last two years, earned a net profit of thirty per cent. on the capital invested. Over two hundred workwomen have here found constant employment.

In London strangers, or "casuals," as they are called, are not admitted into the churches until the regular congregation are all seated.

Judge Irwin, of New York, has decided that, since the legal tender decision, the bonds to be paid in American gold coin, or its equivalent, upon a lease made before the passage of the Legal Tender act. This, although before the decision was rendered in legal tender notes was regularly accepted.

The largest armored ship in the French navy is the *Rochambeau*, late the *Dandelberg*, built in New York and sold to France for $2,000,000.

PERSONAL.

Immediately upon Napoleon's declaration of war Bonaparte telegraphed to Mr. Russell, of Bull Run renown, to secure him as the London European correspondent on his own terms. Certainly Mr. R's reputation for veracity will not interfere with the *Sun's* truthfulness.

Ex-President Pierce, Senator Fessenden, Judge Taney and ex-Governor Gardner are of the twenty Bowdoin alumni dying during the past year.

Prof. Tyndall, the physicist, Prof. Huxley, the geologist, and Dr. Hooker, the eminent English botanist, contemplate taking a tour together in this country, probably next year.

Tilton is almost the only prominent New York journalist born in the city.

It is said that a Texas editor has had presented to him, by admiring lady friends, an embroidered shirt, which presents a pictorial history of the State, including the Mexican war. The editor says that he has another fine coat, and wherever he goes he is followed by crowds of admiring people. The editor's luck of it is the fine arts and hooking themselves in Texas politics.

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It is stated that Wm. H. Seward, who will be seventy years of age in May of 1871, is preparing for a voyage around the world, upon which he will start at an early day accompanied by a portion of his family and several friends. Few men of his years exhibit such amazing vitality and such unabated interest in public affairs, and perhaps he could choose no more fitting method of crowning his eventful career.

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[We don't think he was. Any such proposition could be regarded only as an indication of the way jobs are probably sometimes given out. No one supposes that Mr. Williams obtained his contract by promising to pay for it.]

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It is evident at a glance that a reform is possible in street lamps, so that there shall be more glass and less frame, more light and less shade. New York has initiated this reform by introducing more powerful consumers of gas, in place of the old burners, and reinforcing them by reflectors.

STATE NEWS.

Neall M'Laughlin, one of the attempted assassins of Reverend D. Beetive Brooks, who was committed and sentenced to the Eastern Penitentiary, died on Thursday night in his cell at that institution, of consumption.

A sturgeon was caught recently at the dam near Columbia which weighed one hundred and seventy-five pounds.

Benjamin Groff, a farmer of Dranmore township, Lancaster county, died suddenly of apoplexy on Friday.

A young son of Franklin Hower, of Cherryville, Northumberland county, fell from a cherry tree recently, striking on the cutter-bar of a mowing machine, which disemboweled him, causing death in a short time.

A man named Michael Carry, living in Lock Haven, very deliberately, systematically and successfully suicided, on last Saturday afternoon, by drowning himself in the river near the boom. Cause, whisky.

There is a man living in Springfield township, Fayette county, at the advanced age of three score and ten, who has never shaved himself or had a shave professionally.

The Lawrence *Journal* says: The *bee* has always been quoted as an example of industry, but the Neshannock township bee is a prodigy of dogged perseverance. We have before told of a week of balmy days having passed by without a rafter in his barn. The setting in of the present rainy spell found the industrious insect obtained in the Common Pleas Court, is alleged to have been the cause.

A beggar woman, now in Hoothe, on going out to visit a neighbor lately, left her child sleeping on the bed, and by way of security, tied it to the bed post by a string fastened around its neck. On her return she found it was hanging over the side of the bed by the string, dead.

The census-taker of Colerain township was slightly astonished the other day when taking the census of a certain household in his district, when the head of the family, in answering interrogated, affirmed that she was married twice, and had given birth to eight children, thirty-three years old, and twenty-seven grandchildren, nine of whom are now living.

Abram Black, who was recently struck by a locomotive at Akron and injured in such a manner as to make amputation necessary, is a woman from a similar fate, has had one arm, one leg and the other foot amputated, and is in daily fear of losing the other leg. She was born in Switzerland, and is fifty-five years old.

John S. McKean, an aged citizen of Fredericksburg, Lancaster, died in his house one day recently, and died the next morning.

On the morning of one of the hottest days of the season, a couple of weeks ago, Mrs. Jaix Lapointe, a resident of Pierre, Canada, left her home, near Paris, to Minerva, a distance of eight miles, attended to her shopping, and returned in the evening without having had a drop of quite a load of goods, and showing but little fatigue.

A man and his wife, living not a thousand miles from Springfield, celebrated their silver wedding recently, and the week after the husband presented his wife for a Christmas gift a gold thimble, which his wife had grumbled over the presents they had received.

During the year ending March 31st, there were in Frankfort-on-the-Main, 5,000 births and 1,459 births. In Clark county there were 635 births and 241 deaths.

On Wednesday there was filed in the Secretary of State's office the certificate of incorporation of the Board of Trade of Massillon, located in the valley of Massillon, by petitioning all municipal officers in the vicinity to unite with the association are to promote integrity and fair dealing in the transaction of business, to establish uniform usages, preserve records, etc. Names of Clement Douglass, Edwin Bowser, W. P. Hicks and twenty-one others are attached to the certificate.

A relative of the Cardiff giant has turned up in Ohio. On the 5th instant, in Highland county, while workmen connected with Buckeye quarry were excavating, preparatory to opening a new quarry, Henry Hoover, at the depth of sixteen feet, a fossil of the race of stone giants. The stone corpse is in a good state of preservation, and is fully twice the size of the ordinary man. Its height measures ten feet and three inches, its size otherwise being in proportion.

Two Cleveland women—one married, the other a widow—are said to run a fast race at Rockey River for a fifty dollar silk dress. They are both of respectable families in the city, and between thirty and forty years of age.

At Ironton, during the storm of Tuesday, the lightning struck the house of Mr Lawson Dewey, passing into all the rooms and instantly killing Mr. James H Drury, who was on the premises at the time. He was one of the oldest citizens of the county.

The last Legislature of Massachusetts passed an act granting to steamship companies a certain sum of money for each emigrant they would land at the port of Boston. This was the latest form of the act which has enriched Atlantic ports into that of Boston, but thus far, although $40,000 have been spent, New York still manages to retain her hold upon the emigration from Europe. During the 24 hours, the whole number of passengers arriving at the port of Boston during the quarter ending July 1, was 15,141, of whom 8,877, or nearly three-fifths, were Irish, and boys, and 6,211 were women and girls; of these whole number 2,340—a sixth part—were children under 5 years of age. There were between 25 and 50, while only 659, or scarcely more than 4 per cent. were upward of 50; 3,414 of these passengers came from the British Provinces, 2,861 from England, 100 from Ireland, 1,139 from Germany, 417 from Scotland, 239 from the Western Islands, 181 from Sweden, 89 from Wales, 27 from the West Indies, 41 from Italy, and only 5 each from Holland and Denmark, 2 from France, and 1 from Spain. The number of passengers in the corresponding period last year was 14,280, or 861 less than in 1870.

The information would be gratifying to the Bostonians, but that they are well aware of the fact that the increase has been far greater at Castle Garden.

We learn from the Philadelphia *Ledger* that the members of the Anti-Income Tax Association in that city have prepared and are using a petition, to be filed with the Collector of Internal Revenue on the payment of the income tax demanded for 1869. This protest is the first step of the kind, and the authority of the Collector, asserts that the payment is made only to escape from the threatened legal proceedings, and claims the right to recover it back on due process of law. Would it be well to make this form of proceeding general? Grave doubts of the constitutionality of the law, and the unwillingness to entertain no doubts of the unconstitutionality of the law, a question which the Philadelphia association intend to have tested.

The Lancaster *Express* calls attention to the fact that "although General Irwin has had possession of the Treasury about two months and a half, he has in that time paid off $1,229,-597 83 of the State debt, being $797,149 41 more than was paid by Mackey during his entire term of office." Here are the figures:

Loan paid in May, 1870	$493,852 73
Loan paid in June, 1870	183,240 00
Loan paid to July 15	568,504 70
	$1,220,597 83

Here is a practical result in the direction of reform, which fully answers all the buncum's about the "bolt," which brought about the change in the Treasurership and management of that Department of the Government.

Working for the Government is generally better paid and easier labor than toiling for private parties, so that it is remarkable that Government employees seem to increase their complaints with their privileges. Thus, the workmen in the Philadelphia Navy Yard having succeeded in getting a full day's pay for eight hours' labor, are now complaining sorely of a new regulation, which compels them to be at their posts ready to go to work at twenty minutes before the usual hours, morning and evening. They seem to dislike such a plan to enforce punctuality.

OHIO NEWS.

One hundred and seventy-one thousand dozen eggs were shipped from Washington county last year.

A man named Isaac Bartlew, residing in New Lisbon township, Harrison county, was struck on the lip by a base ball batted by Bill Hall, from the effects of which he died on the 5th.

A man named Davis Nelson, residing near Locust Grove, Mercer county, Ohio, committed suicide Tuesday afternoon by hanging himself to a rafter in his barn. The setting was the most deliberate. He had evidently checked a dozen attempts to get up such bills for passage, and then went to work in earnest.

The Bishop of Manchester decided that in the English Church the black preaching gown is illegal, but that flowers on the altar are legal.

The latest style in gold bracelets is in the shape of a fluted muslin cuff, and is made of tri-colored gold, with a diamond button and ruby button-hole.

The Philadelphia *Day* says that four, each warranted to be the very last letter that Dickens ever wrote, have been published already.

A number of "fancy girls," including Sallie, upon answering the following advertisement, in a New York morning paper, found it but a "sell." "The Society for the Prevention of Infanticide, in the Nation, desires the kind services of a number of ladies of good address to act as detectives. Call or address Mrs. Frances Post, President."

The Women's Co-operative Association of San Francisco, established in 1868 has, during the last two years, earned a net profit of thirty per cent. on the capital invested. Over two hundred workwomen have here found constant employment.

In London strangers, or "casuals," as they are called, are not admitted into the churches until the regular congregation are all seated.

Judge Irwin, of New York, has decided that, since the legal tender decision, the bonds to be paid in American gold coin, or its equivalent, upon a lease made before the passage of the Legal Tender act. This, although before the decision was rendered in legal tender notes was regularly accepted.

The largest armored ship in the French navy is the *Rochambeau*, late the *Dandelberg*, built in New York and sold to France for $2,000,000.

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BEAVER FALLS, PA.

Dedication of the First Methodist Church—Sermon by Rev. Dr. Collier—Financial Condition—Interesting Services.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

BEAVER FALLS, July 18, 1870.

Pursuant to announcement, the First Methodist Church of this place was dedicated yesterday. At an early hour the stillness of the morning was delightfully disturbed for the first time by the sound of the church-going bell, as the new church is as yet the only one provided with a bell.

A large audience observed the summons. As the minister entered the chancel, an anthem was sung by the choir, composed of the following persons: Mr. W. P. Wright, leader; Miss Gertrude Barks, organist; Miss Louisa Mitchell, Miss Fannie Mitchell, Miss Laura R. Wright, Miss Pauline Moodes, Miss Carrie Moodes, Miss Emma Hunter, Miss S. Myres, Miss Gates, Mrs. Beales, Alex. Wyness, of Beaver Falls, and Mr. Emanuel Evans, Mr. Aaron Wolf, Mr. John Howe, Miss Mary Platt, Mr. John Graham, Joseph Wilson and Miss Hodgkinson, of New Brighton.

The services were then commenced in the use of the 342nd hymn,

'Eternal source of every good, &c.,"

announced by Rev. G. W. Burns, of Sewickley. Rev. William Reese, D. D., of Jonestown, then led in prayer. The Scripture lessons were then read by Rev. S. F. Crowther, of New Brighton, Rev. William Collier, D. D., President of the Pittsburgh Conference, then gave out the 268th hymn,

"Lord of hosts, to thee we raise, &c."

After singing, the dedication sermon was delivered by Dr. Collier. His text was: "And the fullness of His fulness have all we received, and grace for grace. For the law was given by Moses, but grace and truth came by Jesus Christ."

The discourse was one of the most eloquent and logical efforts of the distinguished orator's happiest efforts. As he brought vividly before the minds of his audience the main points of comparison between the Mosaic and Christian dispensations, he with great power and with great interest and attention. He quit too soon.

A brief statement of financial matters was then made by H. F. Reeves, Esq. The cost of the church is about $4,000; furniture $1,000. The lady friends have raised $1,000, of which a "friend" proposes to pay the *last* $1,000. A subscription was then taken up, which amounted to $700, to which a friend privately added $300, making in all $1,000.

While the subscription papers were passing the choir highly entertained the audience with an anthem.

After the doxology the benediction was pronounced by Dr. Collier.

At last night's service another service was held. This was introduced by the anthem and hymn 336:

"And will the great eternal God," &c.

Read by Rev. S. F. Crowther. Dr. Collier then offered the dedicatory prayer. Rev. G. W. Burns read the prayer of Solomon as recorded in II Chronicles, vi, 14-42. An anthem was then delightfully rendered. Dr Reese then preached from Isaiah xliv, 5 "One shall say I am the Lord's; and another shall call himself by the name of Jacob; and another shall subscribe with his hand unto the Lord, and surname himself by the name of Israel."

From these words the distinguished doctor argued:

1. The doctrine of a plurality of Christian sects.

2. He referred to the leading principles of the Christian Religion.

The doctor has no sympathy with the "exclusive" views of some, or the "broad" views of others. He is for Christian union with all hearts, but denies the present possibility of the organization of Christendom. His argument in defense of a plurality of churches was original and unanswerable.

Upon the second part of his subject he had but little time to dwell. But the fact that for one hour he held the attention of the audience with unabated interest, and that, too, on a hot afternoon—the hardest time to preach or hear—is sufficient praise.

After the discourse the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered to a large number of communicants, as the members of other churches united in the communion. Rev. J. R. Roller, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church, was present and assisted in the services. The sermon was highly admired with the benediction by Dr. Collier.

Services were held again at night. After the voluntary Rev. Mr. Griffith, of Youngstown, preached from John 3:16.

"Plunged in a gulf of dark despair,"

and Rev. Mr. Dilworth, pastor of the Presbyterian church, addressed the Throne of Grace, Hymn 190:

"'Tis finished—so the Savior cried,"

was read by Rev. Crowther. Rev. Mr. Griffith then preached from Luke xxiii, 46: "It is finished."

The sermon was an eloquent presentation of the wonderful truths suggested by the text. His minister is a young man, somewhat out of his teens, but gives promise of much usefulness. After a voluntary, by the choir, and a short prayer by Rev. Mr. Mahaffey, the benediction was sung by the entire audience and the benediction pronounced by Dr. Reese.

This new church is one of the neatest and prettiest in the county. It is a brick structure, and stands on the upper side of the "Mount." Its location is favorable to comfort of body—being on the west side of the town, where in winter it will be cool in summer, yet warm in winter. The lots are 75 by 150 feet, and have been well and tastefully laid. It has three vestibules, one on the left hand front corner, entered from the front; a second on the opposite corner, entered from the side; the third is to the left of the chancel. A small room of like dimensions to the latter vestibule is arranged to the right of the chancel. Inside, the church is neatly and tastefully finished, six inside doors and five or six feet in front of the

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

(Successors to S. Jones & Co.)

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BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

MONEY LOANED ON GOVERNMENT BONDS AT LOWEST MARKET RATES.

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GOLD BONDS,

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Central Railroad of Iowa at 95.

FREE FROM TAX. FOR SALE AT

IRA B. M'VAY & CO'S,

Corner Fourth avenue and Smithfield street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY EVENING, July 18, 1870.

The money market has been greatly excited in consequence of the war news, and the prices fluctuated considerably during the day. Stocks were quite active, Pacific Mail being the principal feature, it having advanced 2 per cent on opening quotations, on the anticipation that the company will divert some of their steamers to the organization of a trans-Atlantic line now that the French and German lines are likely to be discontinued during the war, but afterwards receded to 1 per cent, the closing quotations being 48¾; Northwest common advanced ¾, and remained steady at 83½; Reading declined 2 per cent., opening at 99¾, and immediately declining to 97½, at which it remained to the close; Rock Island at the close showed a decline of 1 per cent. from the opening quotations; Canton declined 2 per cent. from Saturday's rates; St. Paul also declined about 1 per cent. from opening prices.

The gold market was unusually excited, and during the morning the rates advanced with almost unprecedented rapidity. The opening rate was 17¾; at 10:39 A. M. it advanced to 2% at 12:20 P. M. it had reached 20¾, being the maximum rate experienced during the day; at 1:30 P. M. it fell to 21½; at 2:30 it was steady at 21; at 3:30 it fell to 20⅝; at 4:30 a slight advance, 20⅞, which is the closing quotation.

Governments opened at 10:30 A. M. irregular and a shade higher. At 12:30 P. M. they experienced a decline of from ¼ to 1½; at 2:30 they were firm and steady, with a slight advance, it being the closing quotation.

—The New York *Herald*, of Sunday, says that the feature of the market of the previous day was its extreme steadiness contrasted with the excited fluctuations in the earlier portion of the week. The bank statement shows that large amounts of gold were subject to the city from all over the country. To realize the balance on the war, the great sentiment of the community having implicit faith that with war in Europe we are nearer specie payments than ever since the close of our own war. The absence of a borrowing demand for gold shows that the Wall street speculators are loaded up with it under the old-time notion that difficulties abroad will send home our bonds and occasion heavy exports of specie. It required the purchase of many millions yesterday to advance the price to 116⅜, as shown by the bank statement, and were over $10 000,000. Our bonds in London seem to have opened the eyes and the foreign bankers here were large buyers this morning. The early decline to 116⅛ was due to a report, which was generally discredited, that England had prevailed on the two contending Powers to agree to an armistice for eight days. The specie shipment was, moreover, lighter than anticipated, the total amount being about a million and a quarter of dollars. The weekly bank statement was a general surprise to the street on account of the remarkable changes from the previous exhibit. The gain in specie is about five and a half millions, with a trifling increase in legal tenders. The accession of so much coin to the resources of the banks is due to a general movement on the part of the community to sell out at the present high price of gold. The gold coin recently paid out by the government for July interest on the public debt, while largely purchased at once by the banks, found its way into the purses of many private individuals. They received it when gold was 111@112. Very naturally they took advantage of the chance to realize during the week, under the belief that what ever happens to the credit of foreign nations greenbacks are better to hold than coin. The leading bankers report the receipt of large sums from the country to be disposed of for the above reason. The active speculation in the Gold Room on the part of the professional operators led to an increased demand for money at bank, and the loans have been increased seven and a half millions, but the banks are able to grant the further accommodation owing to the increase of reserve. The effect has been an increase of over fourteen millions in the deposits, despite which the surplus reserve of the banks has increased over two millions. The next important feature is a sudden decrease of over a million and a half in the circulation of the city banks. The figures of this item are not so much out of proportion with the ordinary weekly change that for a time it was supposed an error had been made by the transposition of the items of circulation and legal tenders. It seems, however, that since the passage of the compulsory bill, with its provision for the compulsory redistribution of twenty-five millions of Northern banking capital, some of the city banks have taken time by the forelock and have commenced to sell for a consideration, privileges of which they will be deprived without consideration as soon as the law begins to go into actual operation. Capitalists in the richer sections of the West and South have been consenting to the transfer by a portion of the circulation of our larger banks, to which recourse they were driven in getting the original issue of the national bank currency, and have often paid large premiums on the circulation so transferred. Some of the shrewder of our city institutions, foreseeing the curtailment of their circulation by the redistribution process, have been selling what they could to the buyers now in the market, and in beginning to redeem and cancel their notes produced the very large figure produced in the weekly statement.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co., report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York, to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Closing.
U. S. 6s, 1881			112¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1862			109
U. S. 5-20s, 1864			109¼
U. S. 5-20s, 1865			109¾
5-20s, January and July, 1865			108½
5-20s, January and July, 1867			108½
5-20s, January and July, 1868			108½
U. S. 10-40s			106½
Union Pacific Railroad			87½
Central Pacific Railroad			92½
Currency 6s			120½
Gold			120¾

—We perceive that several small lots of the stocks of our national banks are on the market. These prime dividend stocks are always in demand at full round prices.

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue (Apollo Building), dealer in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Being represented in the New York Stock Board every day while in session, he purchases and sells on commission any stocks on the regular lists on the same terms as the New York brokers. Governments, Gold and Railway Stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY EVENING, July 18, 1870.

REMARKS—The market at present is just in that condition that correct figures for the leading articles are very hard to obtain. One thing, however, is very evident, prices for most of the leading articles have an upward tendency. Holders of most articles prefer retaining to selling at the present range of prices. With gold going up higher, and "wars an' rumors of wars" reaching us by every telegram from across the ocean, what wonder that markets should be unsettled, and holders, as a general thing, disposed to take advantage of the state of things. We do not desire to play into the hands of those who would have it to create a panic in prices, our sole object being to state facts as they are, and let the reader deduce his own conclusions.

Flour, as stated on Saturday, has advanced on all grades, as our quotations will show. Grain has also gone up in Chicago and other Western markets, and is on the advance here, though it was difficult to arrive at correct figures.

Groceries and provisions still have an upward tendency, and holders seem to care little to sell just now at any figures, feeling they have a good thing on hand.

On the whole the markets may be characterized as "panicky and uncertain," to use an Eastern phrase, and for days to come the duty will devolve upon us to watch them closely and correct them daily, which the reader may rest assured we will do.

Below will be found the wholesale quotations unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—The market was steady with a good demand, the stock on hand is not large. The receipts since our last were small. We are reported sales at $4 50@5 ⅌ bbl for good to choice.

ASHES—The market has undergone no quotable change since our last. Dealers are well supplied, and sales were regular at the following: Soda ash, refined, in round lots 5½ ⅌ cent.; 25 bbls or common do, 5¼ ⅌ ⅌. Potash 7@7½ cc; Pearls 9@9½ ⅌ ⅌.

CARBON OIL—The market was dull; prices are too irregular to be correctly; we omit them until they become more settled.

PEARL BARLEY—Sales of No. 4 at 5½@5 ¾ lb; No. 3 5½c; No. 1 6½c; oatmeal A and B, 8 barrel 2@2 ¾ ⅌ bbl; half barrels of 100 lbs at $5 50.

LIME—Was in fair demand. We note sales of Cleveland white at $2 25; Eastern $1 75 ⅌ bbl.

BEESWAX—The market has undergone no change. We are reported regular sales at 38@40 ⅌ ⅌.

BUTTER—The market was firm with a good demand for home use, and some inquiry for export. The receipts were 38 packages; sales of good to prime at 16@20c; choice family 22c ⅌ ⅌.

CANDLES—The market is steady, with a fair trade demand. Sales of mould 12½c; star 20c, and Stearine 13@16c ⅌ ⅌.

EXTRACT OF COFFEE—Sales Hummel's $4 25 ⅌ gross.

FEED—The market was well supplied. The prices are unchanged, and there is a fair jobbing demand. Mill quotations are as follows: Bran, $1 ⅌ cwt; shorts, $1 50; shipstuffs, $1 10; middlings $1 60 ⅌ cwt.

COOPERAGE—We have no change to note. The supply was fully up with the demand. We quote nominally at $1 90@1 95 for round lots.

SAPOLIO—Sales Enoch Morgan's Sons—six dozen case at $7 00.

SODA—Bicarb—Ile Oakley's 10½c; chemical olive 6c; No. 1 rosin 5c.

RYE FLOUR—The market was steady with a fair jobbing demand; sales in bbls at $6 50; in sacks $5 25 ⅌ bbl.

CIDER—Market dull. The supply exceeds the demand. Sales reported of Tennessee at $ @5c ⅌ ⅌.

CIDER—Sales of No. 1 sweet cider at $9@10 ⅌ barrel.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Pennsylvania $8 00 ⅌ case; other brands $6 00@7 00.

SPICE—The market was in moderate demand. The current rates were as follows: Mackerel No. 1 at $28@29 ⅌ barrel; No. 2 large $16; No. 3 large $12; No. 3 medium $11; in half bbls 50 cents additional. In quarters No. 1 $8 No. 2 $2 25; No. 3 $1 75. Lake herring $4 ⅌ keg; No. 1 $6 50. Baltimore herring $7 75. Codfish $5 ⅌ cwt.

WHISKY—We have no changes to note in this article; the market is quiet, firm and unchanged, with a moderately active trade. Tax following are the ruling figures: Proof whisky $1 12, and highwines $1 07 ⅌ gallon; prices old whisky were governed by the age and quality.

BROOMS—For the best we quote, equal to Cincinnati store-rates ranges as follows: Factory $1 50 ⅌ doz; No 1 $1 75; No 2 $1 90; No 3 $1 50; common $2 50@3 00.

STARCH—Pearl at 6½c; Satin Gloss 11½c; Corn Starch 9c ⅌ ⅌.

EGGS—The extreme hot weather has produced a dull market, and we note sales in a regular way at 2 @2c ⅌ dozen.

FLOUR—The market was strong and slightly excited. The advance we have previously mentioned has been maintained. The receipts were 1,195 bbls. The following were the rates: In barrels (the sack rates being 30 @ 50c less), Superfine $7 75; Extra $8 50; Family $9; Miami Valley $6 70; White Chip $5 90 XXX Green brand $8 40; XX Blue brand $7 70; X (Red Letter) $7; Winfield (Mill-extra) $6; Schuylkill $6 75; sales in sacks at 30c less than the above rates. The store rates were very unsettled and prices advancing, dealers generally refusing to quote. Jobbing lots were selling as follows: In bbls baker flour at $7 25@7 50; Wisconsin and Minnesota sold at an advance. Rye flour firm and prices have advanced, and sales of 200 bbls were made at $5 70. The stock on hand is not large. GRAIN—The market is firm generally with a fair trade demand, the tendency for most descriptions being upward. The receipts since our last were 6,000 bushels. Corn was in good demand, and

The Daily Commercial.

WASHINGTON.

Interruption of Ocean Mail Service.

An Effort to Make Arrangements with France and Prussia—Favorable Reports from the Indians—Important Changes in the Pension Law—Revenue Collections on Tobacco in Virginia—Reduction of Clerical Force—Issue of the Additional Currency Commenced—The Schuetzenfest, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 18, 1870.

Our Foreign Mail Service.

Our Government is having some cable correspondence with our Ministers at Paris and Berlin, to see if arrangements can be made for the running of the German steamers. No definite conclusion is yet reached. It is thought Prussia would readily come to terms if France would, but there is not much chance for doing anything with Napoleon. The new French Minister is empowered to make a postal treaty, but none of these treaties make provision for a state of war. The Minister says there will be no interruption of the French steamship line. He probably thinks the navy of his country will be able to protect all commercial vessels, but if it remains to be seen what Prussian privateers can do in the premises. So far as can be ascertained, no one here has any war advices that are more definite than the regular press telegrams.

Indian Affairs Favorable.

General Parker says all the reports for the last five or six days from the Indian country are quite favorable. He does not believe there will be any trouble with the Sioux or other Northern Indians, and hopes to avoid trouble with the Southern Indians, some of whom have recently shown indications of hostile intent. Three or four members of the Peace Commission will probably leave for the plains at an early day, and if all cannot go, the Commissioner will send other gentlemen as temporary substitutes to represent the views of the department. He will soon take steps to learn the will of the Osages in Kansas as to giving up their lands under the terms of the late act of Congress.

The New Pension Law.

Passed near the close of the session, makes several changes which are important to pensioners. Hereafter payments are to be made quarterly, the agent forwarding blank vouchers to each person on the rolls by mail, and on the receipt of these vouchers in the proper form returning a check by mail payable to the order of the claimant. Pensioners living at will lowe thirty cents for making out each voucher, which the government will pay. No agent can collect any fee whatever of any pensioner for his services. No attorney or agent is allowed to collect a fee over twenty-five dollars for prosecuting any claim for pensions or bounty land.

Virginia Tobacco Interest.

Some figures from the Revenue Office show what Virginia is doing in the tobacco business. The collections for the fiscal year ending on the first of this month were four million one hundred and forty-six thousand dollars, against one million one hundred and two thousand dollars the previous fiscal year, and the total collections since Grant came into power are considerably larger than the whole of those while Johnson was President. The returns all say that the prospects of the new crop and future trade are excellent.

Reduction of Clerical Force.

The various appropriation bills of the last session of Congress made provision for some reduction of the clerical force in the departments here. They will at once be carried into effect, and clerks not provided for will be out of office with the end of this month. Some members remain here to secure appointments for friends or confirmations, but either will to-day do not promise much success.

Personal.

Commissioner Delano left for home in Ohio this evening, and will be absent most of the time for the next six weeks.

M. Berthemy, late French Minister, started for Europe this morning.

Secretary Fish and Secretary Belknap will get off the last of this week, while the President and family go North on Thursday.

Issue of Currency.

The Treasury Department is already putting out the additional currency provided for by the recent law. Twenty thousand dollars was to-day sent to a national bank at Springfield, Missouri, and other amounts will be sent South and West as soon as they can be prepared.

The Annual Schuetzenfest

Began here to-day, and will continue all the week. The attendance is quite large, and in music and other ways the Schuetzens manage to show sympathy with the cause of Prussia.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 18, 1870.

SUNDRY CIVIL SERVICE BILL.

The Sundry Civil Service Appropriation bill, as reported from the Committee of Conference, and passed both houses, contains provisions that the public lands which had been withdrawn for any reason, and afterward restored, shall thereafter be subject only to homestead and pre-emption entry.

NAVAL.

Representative Sargent has received assurances from the Navy Department that the necessary repairs of the Astatic fleet will hereafter be made at Mares Island Navy Yard, California.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Mike Cuisse, an Omaha whisky seller, has been arrested for attempting to murder his wife.

Nothing has been heard from the Big Horn expedition lately, and much anxiety is felt concerning them.

Wm. Smith, a freighter at Omaha, was shot and killed by Wm. Marimen, one of his employees.

It is expected the Kansas Pacific Railroad will be completed in six weeks.

American Consul Biddle, at Havana, who has been down with yellow fever, is recovering. His wife died of the disease on the 16th inst. Consul Hall, of Matanzas, has temporary charge of the consulate.

The first important Republican meeting in Indiana was held at Terre Haute last night, and addressed by Senator Morton.

Thomas Hilben, of the firm of Hilben & Co., Philadelphia, was absconded to Europe, but been intervented at Liverpool, and a compromise affected, he paying over part of the money.

A tornado passed over Oshkosh, Wis., on Sunday, blowing down the skating rink, tearing off the roofs of houses, and doing other damage.

James F. Ballantine, for several years commercial editor of the Chicago *Tribune*, and later managing editor of the Chicago *Republican*, died at San Diego, Cal., on Saturday.

Judge Pennewell, at Norwalk, Ohio, yesterday refused an injunction in the case of the Toledo and Woodville Railroad contract, holding that the act of the Legislature authorizing the city of Toledo to build such road to be constitutional; and the action of the Trustees and City Council legal.

The family of Martin A. Hallis, consisting of five persons, living five miles east of Galena, Ill., while seated at the breakfast table Saturday morning, were struck by lightning. The eldest daughter instantly killed, and some others seriously injured.

Gov. Austin, of Minnesota, has tendered the appointment of United States Senator to Hon. Wm. Windom, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Norton. Mr Windom is a representative in Congress from the 7th district, and was Mr. Norton's competitor at the time of his election.

A tornado passed over Ottawa, Ill., on Sunday, tearing down chimneys, fences, &c. On Main street it raised a plank sidewalk from its foundation and whirled it in the air. Mr. Lynch, a dry goods merchant, Henry Fredenburgh and two young girls, Misses O'Brien and Rock, were all on or near the walk at the time. While Fredenburgh was trying to assist the young ladies from the wreck, part of the walk struck them, so seriously injuring Fredenburgh that he died two hours after. Miss O'Brien was so badly hurt that she cannot long survive. The other two were slightly hurt.

President Grant has accepted an invitation to visit Providence, Rhode Island, September 17th, at the inauguration of the soldiers' monument. He will be the guest of Gen. Burnside, and will afterwards stop at the Westerly, the guest of the Hon. N. F. Dixon.

Hon George C. King, a member of Congress from Rhode Island from 1849 to 1853, died in New York Sunday.

The two convicts who murdered the guard and escaped from the Kingston, Canada, penitentiary some time ago, were arrested in Rockville, Ont., and lodged in jail.

In the Georgia House of Representatives yesterday, a communication, in writing, was received from the Governor, stating that unofficial information had been received to the effect that Congress had passed a bill admitting Georgia to representation in Congress, and that until a meeting of Congress in December, the State would remain under the supervision of the military, but that General Terry would allow the Legislature to go on with the enactment of laws. Majority and minority reports on the Bulloch-Angier Committee were reported and laid on the table. It is the general belief of all parties that an election will be held this fall.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 18, 1870.

ACCEPTS THE APPOINTMENT.

Gen. McClellan has accepted the appointment of Chief Engineer of the docks of this city.

NEW STREET RAILROAD.

The franchise for the new One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Horse Railroad was bought to-day for $57,000, by Henry Squire, President of the Third Avenue Railroad Company.

SENTENCED.

Justice John White, of Hoboken, was sentenced this morning to three months in jail and fined $500 for stealing a Strasburg fugitive's watch.

THE WILKES LIBEL SUIT ADJOURNED.

George Wilkes's libel suit against the editor of the *Turf, Field and Farm*, was adjourned for two weeks by Judge Cardozo to-night.

REPEATER SENTENCED.

Judge Bernard to-day sentenced John Kelley, repeater at last election, to one year in the State Prison. Three other repeaters were acquitted.

JUDGE NOAH DAVIS.

The newly appointed District Attorney, will take the oath of office to-morrow.

DEATH OF A PROMINENT MERCHANT.

Thomas Stirges, senior member of the firm of Stirges & Co., South street merchants, died on Sunday of paralysis, at Hastings, aged sixty-one.

Besides the probabilities of short crops in France, there is another reason why that country is to be a customer for American breadstuff, than Prussia can be. Having a much more extended coast line than North Germany, as well as a more powerful navy, France stands less chance of being thoroughly blockaded.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Arrangement for Sending Cable Dispatches—The Massacre of Foreigners in China Confirmed—The Steamer Chilian Lost in the Mersey—Violent Thunder Storm in the Scottish Lowlands, &c., &c.

Atlantic Cable Dispatches.

LONDON, July 18.—The Atlantic Cable Companies have arranged to send their foreign business via the lines outside of France.

Confirmation of the Massacre in China.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 17.—Later and authentic advices from Tientsin, by telegraph through Siberia, confirm the previous reports of the massacre of foreigners in China. The outrages were committed on the 20th of June. The natives set fire to and destroyed the French establishments, but left those of the Germans unmolested. The representatives of the foreign powers at Pekin had addressed a joint note to the Chinese Government demanding the punishment of the rioters, and indemnity for the losses sustained.

Steamer Sunk in the Mersey.

LONDON, July 18.—The steamer Chilian, from Liverpool for New Orleans, sunk in the Mersey yesterday. She is a total loss, having parted amidships.

Violent Thunder Storm.

LONDON, July 18.—A violent thunder storm passed over the Scottish lowlands on Sunday, doing much damage to property.

Marine News.

BREST, July 18.—The steamship Pierce has arrived.

LONDONDERRY, July 18.—The steamship Scandinavian, from Quebec for Liverpool, has been signalled.

QUEENSTOWN, July 18.—The steamship City of Cork, of the Inman line, and the Siberia, of the Cunard line, arrived here yesterday.

The Markets.

LIVERPOOL, July 18, Noon.—A large advance in the price of corn has taken place.

LONDON, July 18.—The stock markets in London and Liverpool are purely nominal. There have been no genuine transactions.

LONDON, July 18, 1 P. M.—United States bonds are now quoted at 88. The market has collapsed under a tremendous pressure of sales.

LONDON, July 18, 3:30 P. M.—Fluctuations and rumors on the Stock Exchange that Russia has joined Prussia as an ally. Everything is excited. Bonds have decreased to 82, a fall of 3%. Consols 90¾.

LONDON, July 18, 5:19 P. M.—The city is greatly excited, and business is at a stand-still. United States securities are the only ones saleable, and they at a great sacrifice. United States bonds are quoted at 80@82; consols at 89¾@89¾.

LIVERPOOL, Evening, July 18.—Consols for money 90; on account 90; American securities firm and unchanged. Bonds in London—Illinois Central, 85; 6's, 88; 6's, 88; 10-40s, 81. Erie, 16; Illinois, 92; Atlantic and Great Western, 21. Stocks flat and nominal.

LIVERPOOL, July 18.—Cotton market flat and irregular; middling uplands 9¾@; Orleans 9¾; sales 8,000 bales.

Breadstuffs quiet; California white wheat 12s; red western No. 2 10s 3d@10s 4d; red winter 11s@11s 2d.

Provisions firmer at 28s@29s 6d. Corn—No. 2 mixed 35s. Oats 2s 5d. Barley 5s. Peas 39s.

Pork 108s. Beef 115s 6d. Lard 72s. Cheese 63s. Bacon—56s for Cumberland cut; 61s for short rib middles.

Common rosin 5s 3d; fine do 13s 3d. Spirits petroleum 11d; refined 1s 7d.

Tallow steady. Spirits turpentine 29s 6d@30s 2d. Linseed oil 43l 10s. Linseed cake 11l.

LONDON, July 19.—Quiet and steady at 46¾ 6d. Sperm oil 92l. Sugar 31s 6d@31s 9d. Turpentine firmer at 30s 6d. White oil 13l. Linseed cakes quiet and steady at 11l. Calcutta linseed firmer at 53s 6d@54s 6d. Petroleum at Antwerp opened declining and quiet at 51¾ francs.

MANSFIELD, OHIO.

Base Ball Match—Little Girl Bitten by a Copperhead.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, O., July 18, 1870.

A game of base ball was played here this afternoon between the Mansfield and Mansfield clubs, which resulted in the defeat of the former by a score of twenty-three to nineteen.

Near Londonville yesterday a little girl named Hughes was bitten by a copperhead snake, while gathering whortleberries. She became unconscious in a few minutes, and there are little hopes of her recovery.

THE TRIAL OF REAPERS AND MOWERS.

The Contest at Indiana, Pa.—Award of the Committee.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

INDIANA, Pa., July 18, 1870.

On Tuesday, 5th inst., a trial of reapers and mowers was had near Indiana, Pa., upon the lands of the experimental farm, belonging to the State Agricultural College. At half past seven o'clock a meeting of citizens present was organized, and Hon. Daniel Kaine, of Fayette county, as chairman. The chairman stated that this was the day appointed for an exhibition and trial of combined repears and mowers, and the meeting was ready to proceed to business. No one of the regularly appointed judges being present, the following gentlemen, all practical farmers, were selected from the audience to act as judges: John S Ewing, Dubrie Thomas, Joseph Frock, Alex. Kinghorn and James Trimble, who agreed to act in that capacity.

The different machines were then entered for the contest, as follows: "The Kirby," "The Dodge," "The Russell," "The Climax," "The Champion," "The World," "The Excelsior." The following mowers: "The Hubbard" and "The Eclipse."

The contest continued during the day, and after deliberation the judges made the following report:

INDIANA, Pa., July 5, 1870.

To Whom it May Concern:—The undersigned, a Committee selected to pass upon the relative merits of the different combined reaping and mowing machines, on exhibition at the Western Experimental Farm, at Indiana, this 5th day of July, and to decide and report which machine on exhibition possesses most completely all qualities desirable in the farmer, have discharged their duty, and agreed upon the following report:

Of the reaping machines on exhibition there were two classes, those known as the "Self Rake" and those as the "Drop" machines. The committee conceived it to be their duty to decide which kind of machine was best adapted to the necessities of the farmer in reaping and cutting up his grain. The committee unanimously and unhesitatingly decide in favor of the "Self Rake" principle as a "labor saving" mower, and one more economical and reliable. Their next duty was to decide which "Self Rake" machines on exhibition was entitled to the preference by the farmer. Of these the Committee determined "The Dodge" did the most satisfactory work. It did, and from its construction will cut, gather and lay its sheaf more completely and conveniently than any other "Self Raker" on exhibition, and in making this decision the Committee can not omit to recommend most highly "The Kirby" machine. Its excellent work, good management on exhibition and substantial character of construction, induced the majority of the Committee to make the decision they did.

The Committee were pleased to find in their next duty to decide which of the "Drop" machines on exhibition was entitled to the preference, the "Champion," "Climax" and "Excelsior," all worked so creditably and well that it was embarrassing to make any distinction. The majority of the Committee, however, in view of the strength and completeness of construction and character of the reaping done, preferred the "Excelsior." At the same time the merited reward to the two others, that they were most excellent machines.

With the reaping machines the Committee were more embarrassed in making their decision than all else. The ingenuity of invention has carried the mowing power and facilities of machines to so great perfection that it is a hard task to determine which of the great variety on exhibition was entitled to the name of the best mower. In view of strength of machine, simplicity of construction and expedition in work the Committee preferred the Kirby Mower of the Kirby combined Reaper and Mower.

The Iron Moulders.

At the Iron Moulders Convention in Philadelphia, the chairman, H. G. Walls, reported "that while we believe co-operation is now, and will continue to be a great lever for the advancement of workingmen socially, morally and financially, yet we cannot recommend this convention to take any action looking to the International Union either in part or in whole a co-operative association.

Your committee therefore, recommend to each and every local Union and their members to co-operate in organizing associations for the purpose of carrying on the foundry business, and that the whole moral power of the International Union shall be used to assist in the formation of such associations.

W. C. Heritage, No. 3, chairman of the Committee on Coolie Labor, as per instructions, reported the following as a substitute for the clause in the original report relative to the consequences of the introduction of Coolie labor, or the privileges the negro acquired during and after the war, viz:

Resolved, That the Iron Moulders of Massachusetts, by introducting coolie labor into their shops, as well as the negro are now contracting for coolie labor on railroads and in other industrial avocations, are taking the first steps towards the establishment of slavery, and that they are, by their actions in this respect, inaugurating a most unjustifiable policy to obtain control of the Rio de la Plata with its chief affluents through its entire length, which can only be accomplished by the destruction of the Argentine Confederation and Uruguay, as the Republic of Paraguay has already been destroyed. President Sarmiento, of the Argentine Republic, is an intelligent and progressive man, and has much for his country. He has attempted to carry out the Republican and progressive principles which he studied in this country during the many years of his residence here; but his task has met with remarkable success, though his work has been interrupted by the Paraguayan war and by the recent revolt of Jenkins in the eastern provinces of the Republic. It is suggested that this country throw the weight of its influence in his favor.

Pope as the Pope's government is, and relying, as it does, largely on charity for support, Cardinal Antonelli, who for a quarter of a century has held its place at a moderate salary, has just placed on a newly married nephew a gift of $1,000,000 in hand cash. The circumstance has led a London paper to think back over Papal history for precedents, and they are plenty enough, though the present Pope has had enough to do to feather his own nest without supporting his relatives. Pius VI. raised a family for a nephew starting it with a palace built one for a nephew, Paul III. allowed the Farnese to be finished for his Cardinal nephew, and the Pamphili, Rospigliosi, Chigi and other famous palaces of Rome were all built for relations of Popes. Sixtus V., from the scanty treasury, Sixtus V., the model Pope, begun well, but soon followed his predecessors in raising his relatives, and their relatives by marriage, to places of profit, bestowing on single members of the family $100,000 at a time. Paul V. sowed among his relatives $1,000,000, and gave them fat offices to boot.

Joseph Somers, foreman of a German newspaper office at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, was drowned Sunday, while bathing.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 120¾.

NEW YORK, July 18—P. M.

THE GOLD ROOM.

The excitement in the Gold Room was fully equal to any since the September panic, and the price ranged between 117¾ and 122¾. Foreign bankers have been buying on orders from the other side, which seem to have been given in anticipation of a general European war, the reports to-day being that Russia has joined Prussia and that Austria will now probably take sides with France. Extreme agitation in European money circles is reflected in the decline in London of consols to 90, and 5-20s of '62 to 87½@87¾. On the street the early sales were between 117¾ and 118. The first recorded sale was at 117¾, after which there was a steady advance to 120¾, from which point there was a jump to 122¾, and a decline to 120¾ @121. The cause of the boom was a report that it was such a panic in London that it was impossible to obtain the quotations for the United States or other securities, and that the bank of England will call an extra meeting to advance the bank rate to higher figures. The rise was so precipitate that a settlement late in the day, and the price dec. to 119¾, this on cable telegrams giving higher quotations for securities in the foreign markets. The rising quotations were 120¾. The day closed with a calmer feeling and there was considerable abatement in speculative excitement.

THE GERMAN ELEMENT.

The recent panics in the Frankfort Bourse and the London Stock Exchange were engineered by Germans in the hope of moving, and so it proved to be. The German element in our midst, it is coolly claimed at Washington, and are quoted as saying, will not permit bonds to the ext-nt of $50,000,000 viewing the situation from this standpoint, it is easy to see that Wall street is hanging over a volcano.

THE SITUATION

Turns upon the point of a long or short war in Europe; if a long war, then the Germans are likely to come out triumphant, but if a short one, then they are likely to pass through the most disastrous panic the country has ever known, second only to that of '57.

Carrying rates 5@6 ₱ cent. Clearances $81,000,000. The specie shipments by the English steamers on the 20th inst. were $1,000,000. The amount now predicted is put at $5,000,000 to $7,000,000.

MONEY

Firmly held; nominally 10@10½ ₱ cent.

MONEY

More active at 5@7 ₱ cent.

GOVERNMENTS

Opened excited and prices declined. The decline, however, was soon checked by the return of confidence in the foreign market, which was offset by the advance in the gold quotations here. Late in the day the market became steadier. The German bankers have been heavy sellers of 5-20s of '62, and their large sales were made. It is believed on speculative account principally. The investment business seems to be confined to purchases. Coupons of '62's, 8 1881's, do. 1864, 10½@10¾; do. 1865, 10¾; do. 1865, 10¾@10¾; do new, 10¾@10¾; do 1867, 10¾@10¾; 10-40's, 10¾@10¾; currencies 112¾@113.

STATE SECURITIES

Dull. Missouris, 91; old Tennessees, 64½; new do, 63½; old North Carolinas, 50; new do, 30.

STOCKS.

During the early part of the day the stock market was strong, but after the sudden rise in gold it became weak and irregular, and the tendency was a more than lost. Dealings were large on the entire list, but the sales of Erie, Rock Island and Pacific, nationally strong, on the part that a European line will be established. After this stock, the chief interest was in New York Central, Reading, Lake Shore, Rock Island and Pacific. The latter was weak and steady at the close, with some recovery from the lowest point of the day. Lake Shore closed firm at 93, at high as 1-32 was paid for the use of Northwestern, and 1-64 for preferred. Fort Wayne, Cleveland, Columbus, Chicago and Alton, Quicksilver 25, Mariposa 6½, Mariposa preferred 20, Boston, Hartford and Erie, 2, Atlantic and Great Western, 21, Ohio and Mississippi 35½, Hartford and Erie 2, Cumberland Coal and Iron, 40, Canton 84½; St. Joseph preferred 112½.

Sub-Treasury balances—coin, $71,533,183; currency $10,184,000.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, July 18.—The Dry Goods trade maintains signs of returning activity. Over a hundred jobbing agents have reduced their prices in conformity with the new cotton basis of 13 cents for middling uplands. Printing cloths 6⅝@6⅝c. for 64 squares. Agents' prices for prints 5¾@6c. for the best makes. American fancy prints 13½@14c for the finest qualities. Bleached shirtings 9½@10c. for Appleton A. Print dress bleached cotton 10c., with 6-cent sales. Corsets are held firmly at former prices. Hosiery must recede even in accordance with the prices of other classes of goods.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, July 18.—Flour advanced 25c. superfine extra family, and heavy; wheat advanced 5@6c. Ohio and Tennessee red and amber $1 30@1 34; white do $1 35@1 40; Indiana red $1 30@1 32; mixed western $1 25@1 26. Rye higher and scarce at $1 10@1 12. Corn firm and active. The following quotations were 120¾. The day closed with a calmer feeling and there was considerable abatement in speculative excitement.

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Dull. Missouris, 91; old Tennessees, 64½; new do, 63½; old North Carolinas, 50; new do, 30.

STOCKS.

During the early part of the day the stock market was strong, but after the sudden rise in gold it became weak and irregular, and the tendency was a more than lost. Dealings were large on the entire list, but the sales of Erie, Rock Island and Pacific, nationally strong, on the part that a European line will be established. After this stock, the chief interest was in New York Central, Reading, Lake Shore, Rock Island and Pacific. The latter was weak and steady at the close, with some recovery from the lowest point of the day. Lake Shore closed firm at 93, at high as 1-32 was paid for the use of Northwestern, and 1-64 for preferred. Fort Wayne, Cleveland, Columbus, Chicago and Alton, Quicksilver 25, Mariposa 6½, Mariposa preferred 20, Boston, Hartford and Erie, 2, Atlantic and Great Western, 21, Ohio and Mississippi 35½, Hartford and Erie 2, Cumberland Coal and Iron, 40, Canton 84½; St. Joseph preferred 112½.

Sub-Treasury balances—coin, $71,533,183; currency $10,184,000.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, July 18.—The Dry Goods trade maintains signs of returning activity. Over a hundred jobbing agents have reduced their prices in conformity with the new cotton basis of 13 cents for middling uplands. Printing cloths 6⅝@6⅝c. for 64 squares. Agents' prices for prints 5¾@6c. for the best makes. American fancy prints 13½@14c for the finest qualities. Bleached shirtings 9½@10c. for Appleton A. Print dress bleached cotton 10c., with 6-cent sales. Corsets are held firmly at former prices. Hosiery must recede even in accordance with the prices of other classes of goods.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, July 18.—Flour advanced 25c. superfine extra family, and heavy; wheat advanced 5@6c. Ohio and Tennessee red and amber $1 30@1 34; white do $1 35@1 40; Indiana red $1 30@1 32; mixed western $1 25@1 26. Rye higher and scarce at $1 10@1 12. Corn firm and active. The following quotations were 120¾. The day closed with a calmer feeling and there was considerable abatement in speculative excitement.

THE GERMAN ELEMENT.

The recent panics in the Frankfort Bourse and the London Stock Exchange were engineered by Germans in the hope of moving, and so it proved to be. The German element in our midst, it is coolly claimed at Washington, are quoted as saying, will not permit bonds to the ext-nt of $50,000,000 viewing the situation from this standpoint, it is easy to see that Wall street is hanging over a volcano.

THE SITUATION

Turns upon the point of a long or short war in Europe; if a long war, then the Germans are likely to come out triumphant, but if a short one, then they are likely to pass through the most disastrous panic the country has ever known, second only to that of '57.

Carrying rates 5@6 ₱ cent. Clearances $81,000,000. The specie shipments by the English steamers on the 20th inst. were $1,000,000. The amount now predicted is put at $5,000,000 to $7,000,000.

MONEY

Firmly held; nominally 10@10½ ₱ cent.

MONEY

More active at 5@7 ₱ cent.

GOVERNMENTS

Opened excited and prices declined. The decline, however, was soon checked by the return of confidence in the foreign market, which was offset by the advance in the gold quotations here. Late in the day the market became steadier. The German bankers have been heavy sellers of 5-20s of '62, and their large sales were made. It is believed on speculative account principally. The investment business seems to be confined to purchases. Coupons of '62's, 8 1881's, do. 1864, 10½@10¾; do. 1865, 10¾; do. 1865, 10¾@10¾; do new, 10¾@10¾; do 1867, 10¾@10¾; 10-40's, 10¾@10¾; currencies 112¾@113.

STATE SECURITIES

Dull. Missouris, 91; old Tennessees, 64½; new do, 63½; old North Carolinas, 50; new do, 30.

STOCKS.

During the early part of the day the stock market was strong, but after the sudden rise in gold it became weak and irregular, and the tendency was a more than lost. Dealings were large on the entire list, but the sales of Erie, Rock Island and Pacific, nationally strong, on the part that a European line will be established. After this stock, the chief interest was in New York Central, Reading, Lake Shore, Rock Island and Pacific. The latter was weak and steady at the close, with some recovery from the lowest point of the day. Lake Shore closed firm at 93, at high as 1-32 was paid for the use of Northwestern, and 1-64 for preferred. Fort Wayne, Cleveland, Columbus, Chicago and Alton, Quicksilver 25, Mariposa 6½, Mariposa preferred 20, Boston, Hartford and Erie, 2, Atlantic and Great Western, 21, Ohio and Mississippi 35½, Hartford and Erie 2, Cumberland Coal and Iron, 40, Canton 84½; St. Joseph preferred 112½.

Sub-Treasury balances—coin, $71,533,183; currency $10,184,000.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, July 18.—Flour—Market active and firm. Wheat firm and higher; Southern red and amber scarce, for new 1 45@1 50; white 1 55@1 60. Corn—Southern white and yellow scarce and higher; new white 90@95c. Oats—Southern scarce and firm at 60@65c. Rye—Southern scarce and firm at 1 10@1 15. Provisions steady and unchanged. Coffee—Rio quiet and steady at 20½@21c. Whisky dull and unchanged.

Ohio River at Ironton.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

IRONTON, O., July 18, 1870.

Boats passed down to-day: Granite State at 2 A. M., Telegraph at 1 P. M., and Tidal Wave at 4:30 P. M. River rising very rapidly; weather warm and rainy. H.

Oil City.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

OIL CITY, July 18, 1870.

River at a stand, with fifteen inches in the channel. Weather cloudy; thermometer 80° at 6 P. M.

CITY MATTERS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Statement—Etna Insurance Company—S. S. Carrier.

Bakers' Flours—T. C. Jenkins & Bro.

Trotting Match—Oil City Park.

Property for Sale—Real Estate—97 First avenue.

Sewing Girl Wanted—Commercial Counting Room.

Great Reduction—Jas. Caldwell.

Girl Wanted—1005 Penn street.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville R. R. Co. Turtle Creek Division Bonds.

Artists' and Engineers' Materials—Allan C. Bakewell & Co.

Situation Wanted—X. Wyzie.

Kroeber Hat—Jos. H. Sloan, Ltd & Co.

Best Inners—30 Allegheny Diamond.

Paper Sacks—Godfrey & Clark.

Bridle Dining Room—J. C. Bollinger & Co.

Bargains—Evans' Department Store.

Administrator's Notice—Ann E. Allinder.

Grocers and Liquor Dealers—Jos. Fleming.

Clothing—Gray & Logan.

National Insurance Company of Allegheny.

Mercantile Insurance Company of Pittsburgh.

Citizens' Insurance Company of Pittsburgh.

Peoples' Insurance Company of Pittsburgh.

Western Insurance Company of Pittsburgh.

Spalding's Glue.

Kenwood Boarding School—Chas. Jacobus, A. M.

"Self-Raker"—Harris' Summer Cordial.

For the Teeth—Sozodont.

Cholera—Harris' Cramp Cure.

Vitalia for Ice Hair—Phalon & Son.

Boston Crackers—Marvin's.

Dr. Harris' Cramp Cure.

Summer Complaint—Harris' Summer Cordial.

Dyspepsia Remedy—C. F. Gulton's.

Vermifuge—R. A. Fahnestock.

Dr. Harris' Sarsaparilla Cordial.

Sicilian Hair Renewer—R. P. Hall & Co.

Aladdin Oil Works for Sale—Revd. McKnight.

Lace Lemon Squeezers—Ice & Co.

Dysentery—Harris's Summer Cordial.

Boston Crackers—Marvin's.

Meeting—Republican Executive Committee.

Cream Ale—Pier, Dannals & Co.

Stock Sales—A. McIlwaine.

Meteorological Observations

Mr. W. G. Dunseath, jeweller, No. 56 Fifth avenue, furnishes the following meteorological observations made yesterday:

Thermometer.	Barometer.
7 A. M. ..... 76°	7 A. M. 29 6/4 10
12 M. ..... 96°	12 M. 29 6/4
6 P. M. ..... 87°	6 P. M. 29 6/4

List of Unmailable Letters.

The following is a list of letters held at the Pittsburgh Postoffice for want of pre-payment of postage, and on account of misdirection. The writers can get them by applying at the Dead Letter office:

	Cents.
Brown, Wm. J. H., Wheeling, Va.	3
Hanna & Co., Cleveland, O.	3
Stauffer, R. S., Sligo, Pa.	3

SARATOGA WATER—Fresh from the spring, at Clark's Drug Store, 105 Fifth avenue.

LADIES and gentlemen dining out always go to the Brilliant, No. 39 Allegheny Diamond.

KISSINGEN AND VICHY WATERS—On draught at Clark's, 105 Fifth avenue.

MR. JOHN SAVAGE, a well known citizen, died last evening at his residence on Wylie street, after a brief illness.

THE BRILLIANT, No. 39 Allegheny Diamond, is the place to dine. An excellent dinner for forty cents.

IMPERIAL GRANUM—Just the food for infants during the hot season, at Clark's Drug Store, 105 Fifth avenue.

A BREAK DOWN.—A heavily loaded iron wagon broke down opposite Hawk's drug store on Second avenue yesterday afternoon.

NO QUORUM.—The Printing Committee were called together yesterday afternoon, but no quorum appearing, no business could be transacted.

EXCELSIOR SPRING WATER—On draught, just as it flows from the spring at Saratoga, at Clark's, 105 Fifth avenue.

ANOTHER FEMALE RACE.—It is rumored that Miss Maggie Lew intends to challenge Miss Lottie Hughes for a mile race for a purse of one thousand dollars.

WASHINGTON INFANTRY.—This military organization was out on dress parade last evening, in command of Captain Thomas A. Rowland. The drill was excellent throughout.

CHAMPIONSHIP MATCH.—The Atlantic and Allegheny Base Ball Clubs play a match game on Saturday afternoon, at Union Park, for the championship of Western Pennsylvania.

NEW TREASURER.—Charles Hallowell, Esq., has been appointed Treasurer of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway, in place of J. G. Morris, resigned. He will be located at Columbus, Ohio.

PERSONAL.—Our young friend George Pittock leaves the city this evening for Portland, Oregon, where he will take a position on the *Oregonian*. His many friends unite in wishing him success in his new field of labor.

VACANCIES FILLED.—At a meeting of the School Board of the Minersville sub-district, held on Saturday evening, Mrs. Jennie M. Parker and Miss Wilson were elected to fill two vacancies that existed in the Primary Department.

AN INFRINGEMENT.—A firm in Leetsdale, Ohio, notified the city of Pittsburgh to desist flinging on their rights to the use of their patent automatic fire alarm boxes. A test suit is to be brought in Cleveland, and no steps will be taken here until that case is decided.

ADVANCE IN SUGARS.—Sugars advanced yesterday a quarter of a cent all round, and are now quoted as follows: Havis, 15½ cents; extra "C," 14 cents; "B," 13½ cents; extra "C," 13¼ cents; "C" yellow, 13½ cents. These quotations were received too late for our regular market report, but may be relied on as correct.

DROWNED AT COLEMAN'S SIDING.—A correspondent writes that on Sunday afternoon about three o'clock, a man named David McKee was drowned in the Allegheny river, opposite Coleman's siding, Twenty-first ward, while bathing. Deceased was a carpenter by occupation, aged twenty-five years, and resided in East Liberty. His body had not been recovered at last accounts. His effects, which were left on a raft of logs moored in the river, are in the hands of Alderman Howater.

THAT MARRIAGE EXTRAORDINARY.

The Groom of Twenty and the Bride of Seventy—Chapter Second, and the Denouement.

In the COMMERCIAL, of June 13th, was published an account of the rather novel manner in which a young man of this vicinity satisfied a forty dollar boarding account in Perrysopolis, Fayette county, by marrying his landlady, a widow of three-score and ten years. In that account it was related how the young husband —aged but twenty—was seen early in the morning following the tying of the nuptial knot, with a carpet bag in one hand and a step-son's boots in the other, pedestrianizing in the direction of Layton station, on the Connellsville Railroad, and now, in the course of time, he reached his home in Birmingham and privately informed his friends how slick he had become of married life. Since the publication of the first, and, as it was then believed, the only chapter in the singular transaction, additional facts have come to light which place the affair in quite a different aspect. The first chapter did nothing more than to present the amusing feature of a youth of twenty wedded to a very aged widow, and all because he owned, not "for a consideration," but "for love," a note, and for chapter second, and the denouement: Finding herself suddenly deserted so soon after the nuptials, the wife of a few hours set on foot such investigation as enabled her, within a week from the time of her husband's sudden disappearance, to trace out his whereabouts. With this valuable (?) piece of information the old lady at once proceeded to Birmingham, where she found her "young husband" in the act of opening a store, he called the meeting had been issued who gave a brief report of the business, and the addresses were delivered by Rev. McLaughlin, H. K. Ewing and Rev. Dr. Boyle, on the subject of Sunday School work, on motion of Mr. Ewing, a committee of five from each denomination representing was appointed with power to decide as to what was the best manner in which to carry out the work, and also to call a convention at such time and place and to take such other action as they deem most desirable. The following committee was then appointed: Thomas Bakewell, Rev. A. Hunter, Thomas H. Baker, Rev. Dr. Boyle, Rev. H. Eaton, Rev. E. Y. Garretie, O. O. Pollitzer, Rev. M. Brosky, Rev. Mr. Lemmon, from each denomination represented was appointed with power to decide as to what was the best manner in which to carry out the work, and also to call a convention at such time and place and to take such other action as they deem most desirable. The following committee was then appointed: Thomas Bakewell, Rev. A. Hunter, Thomas H. Baker, Rev. Dr